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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/705,729	11/10/2003	William M. Hiatt	2269-5558C US (99-0253.02)	5028
24247	7590	05/16/2007	EXAMINER	
TRASK BRITT			CARRILLO, BIBI SHARIDAN	
P.O. BOX 2550				
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84110			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1746	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/705,729	HIATT ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Sharidan Carrillo	1746

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 March 2007.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-65 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 23-65 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) 1-65 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
2. Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 is indefinite because it is unclear what the skilled artisan would consider as a "unconsolidated material". Paragraph 54 of the specification teaches unconsolidated material, such as polymer or the like. However, the specification does not describe what an unconsolidated material is. The limitations of "such as a polymer" or the like, only provides an example but does not describe what the unconsolidated material actually is and/or what the skilled artisan would consider an unconsolidated material to be. The examiner is interpreting the limitation to mean any loose material present on the substrate surface. Claim 1 is indefinite because it is unclear what one of ordinary skill in the art would consider as a "programmable material consolidation fabrication feature". Claims 4 and 7 are indefinite because the claim recites "substantially removes" the material, however, both claims are dependent on claim 1 which recites "partially removing" the material.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-8, and 11-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Madsen (6616768).

Re claims 1, and 11-14, Madsen teaches removal of unconsolidated material (i.e. dust) from the substrate 11 by directing pressurized water (13) towards the substrate surface. The limitations of a programmable material (consolidation fabrication feature) are met in view of the indefiniteness. Additionally, the limitations of "configured for use in at least one programmable material consolidation process" is intended use and therefore given little or no patentable weight. Re claims 2-4, Madsen teaches pressurized water which reads on positive pressure. Re claims 5-7, Madsen teaches that some of the heads of nozzle 14 are capable of sucking the material to be removed. Such suction, by definition implies the use of a negative pressure source suitable for removal of contaminants. Re claim 8, col. 3, lines 15-20 teach collecting the dust in combination with water. Re claim 15, the limitations are inherently met since Madsen

teaches spraying the cleaning agent unto the substrate surface. Re claim 16, Madsen teaches a conveyor 11 which moves the individual boards including water present on the surface. Re claims 17-20, Madsen teaches an air-knife (positive pressure) and suction (i.e. negative pressure) to remove the dust. Re claim 21, the limitations are met since a negative pressurized force (i.e. suction) is applied to remove the contaminants.

5. Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Boyd et al. (US2004/0084814).

Boyd et al. teach a method of removing unbound powder form a three-dimensional object by delivering pressurized air into the chamber 14 from an air source 70 and removing unbound powder 16 from the chamber using vacuum vents 50 (Figs. 2D, 6A, paragraphs 29, 37, 40-42 and 44). Re claims 2-4, Boyd teaches delivering pressurized air. Re claims 5-7, Boyd teaches vacuum vents which read on negative pressure. Re claims 8-9, refer to paragraph 38.

6. Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Tochimoto et al. (US2002/0090410).

Tochimoto et al. teach a method of removing unbound powder from a three-dimensional object by delivering pressurized air via blower nozzle 700, 711 (Figs. 11 and 15, paragraph 196) and suction valves (74V, Fig. 5, paragraph 66) to remove unbound powder from the processing chamber 72 (paragraphs 57-58, 61, 66, 171-172, 186, and 195). Re claims 2-4, Tochimoto teaches delivering air stream via pressurized nozzle 715 (Fig. 15). Re claims 5-7, Tochimoto teaches suction vents 76 which read on negative pressure. Re claims 8-9, refer to paragraphs 118, 102-103. Re claim 11, the

teaching of refreshing powder particles reads on cleaning the residual unconsolidated material.

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

8. Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Taniyama et al. (6247479).

Taniyama teaches washing a semiconductor wafer by treating with cleaning agents to remove contaminants via nozzle 43. The limitations of directing pressure are inherently met since nozzles discharge fluids under pressurized conditions. The limitations of at least programmable material consolidation fabricated feature are inherently met since Taniyama teaches the same semiconductor substrate as applicant's invention. Additionally, the limitations of "configured for use in at least one programmable material consolidation process" is intended use and therefore given little or no patentable weight. Re claims 2-4, the limitations are met since Taniyama teaches applying fluid using a nozzle, therefore the limitations of a pressurized fluid are met. Re claims 5-7 and 18, col. 6, lines 45-50 teaches a vacuum pump having a suction port for exhausting liquid via exhaust pipes 21. Re claim 8, col. 6, lines 50-52 teach recovery and regeneration of waste liquid. Re claims 9-10, col. 13, lines 1-18 teach collecting the waste liquid, filtering out impurities and reusing the regenerated liquid. Re claim 9, the

limitations are met since the unconsolidated material also includes chemical solution present on the wafer surface which is further filtered and recycled for reuse. The chemical solutions are removed from the wafer surface by rinsing with water. Re claim 11, refer to col. 9, lines 20-22. Re claims 12-14, refer to Fig. 12. Re claim 15, the limitations are met as a result of spraying with water or a chemical solution. Re claims 16, and 21-22, the limitations are met since Taniyama teaches rotation of the wafer while applying solution to the substrate surface. Re claim 17, col. 13, lines 1-20. Re claims 18-20, Taniyama teaches applying a suction (negative pressure) by vacuum pump to remove liquid and contaminants present on the wafer surface. Additionally, spraying with a chemical solution or water rinse through nozzle 43 reads on positive pressure.

Response to Arguments

9. The rejection of the claims, under 112, first paragraph is withdrawn in view of the arguments presented by applicant.
10. The rejection of the claims, under 112, second paragraph is maintained for the reasons set forth above. Applicant argues that the phrase unconsolidated material is not indefinite because the specification provides a number of non-limiting examples as described in paragraphs 54-55. Paragraph 54 of the specification teaches unconsolidated material, such as polymer or the like. However, the specification does not describe what an unconsolidated material is. The limitations of "such as a polymer" or the like, only provides an example but does not describe what the unconsolidated material actually is and/or what the skilled artisan would consider an unconsolidated

material to be. The examiner is interpreting the limitation to mean any loose material present on the substrate surface.

Applicant further argues that the phrase "programmable material consolidation-fabricated feature is not indefinite, further citing for support paragraphs 14-15 of the specification. Applicant's arguments are not persuasive. There is no description and or definition of what the skilled artisan would consider as a programmable material consolidation fabrication feature. Paragraph 14 teaches using an apparatus that "are configured to fabricate features on a semiconductor device". However, there is no mention or teaching of what those features are. In arguments presented, applicant still has not clarified or defined what is a programmable material consolidation fabrication feature.

11. Re Madsen, applicant argues that the dust of Madsen is not a consolidated material. Applicant's arguments are not persuasive since dust is consolidatable. Clearly, any loose material can be consolidatable. The burden is shifted on applicant to show that dust is not consolidatable.

12. Re Madsen, applicant argues that Madsen fails to teach applying pressure to at least one programmable material consolidation feature. Applicant's arguments are unpersuasive since as previously pointed out applicant's specification fails to teach what that feature is. Additionally, applicant's claim is so broadly written to include removing unconsolidated material from a substrate or at least one programmable fabricated feature.

13. Re Taniyama, applicant argues that Taniyama fails to teach a programmable material consolidation fabrication feature. Applicant's arguments are unpersuasive for the same reasons as previously mentioned for Madsen. Applicant's specification fails to teach what that feature is. Additionally, applicant's claim is so broadly written to include removing unconsolidated material from a substrate or at least one programmable fabricated feature.

14. Re Taniyama, applicant argues that the contaminants of Taniyama are not consolidatable or configured for further use in any programmable material consolidation process. Applicant's latter argument is unpersuasive since the "configured for" language is intended use and given little or no patentable weight. In reference to consolidatable, Taniyama teaches the removal of particles, which are clearly consolidatable. The burden is shifted on applicant to show that the contaminants of Taniyama are not consolidatable. Re Taniyama, applicant further argues that Taniyama fails to teach the limitations of claim 9. Applicant's arguments are unpersuasive since Taniyama teaches recycling the waste liquid with impurities for reuse as previously discussed.

15. This application contains claims 23-65 drawn to an invention nonelected with traverse in the reply filed on 9/11/2006. A complete reply to the final rejection must include cancellation of nonelected claims or other appropriate action (37 CFR 1.144) See MPEP § 821.01.

16. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Davidson et al. teach a three-dimension printer. Tochimoto teach a powder material removing apparatus. Akedo teaches blowing gas to remove particles from a 3D object. Newell et al. teach spraying air to remove support material.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

17. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sharidan Carrillo whose telephone number is 571-272-1297. The examiner can normally be reached on M-W 6:30-4:00pm, alternating Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Barr can be reached on 571-272-1414. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Sharidan Carrillo
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1746

bsc



SHARIDAN CARRILLO
PRIMARY EXAMINER